

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
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MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
Post Office, Wilmington.
Northern Mail, by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M.,
and close at 10 P. M.
Southern Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, is due
daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.
Fayetteville Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays
Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same
days at 10 P. M.
Fayetteville Mail, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown,
Westbrook, and Robersons, is due on Tuesdays Thurs-
days and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days
at 10 P. M.
Smithville Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M.,
and closes at 9 P. M. every day.
Taylor's Bridge, Long Creek, Moore's Creek, Black
River, Chapel, and Harrell's Store Mail, is due every
Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10 P. M.
Onslow Mail, via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound
Stony Ferry, Jacksonville, to Richland, and returns
via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and
on every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

H. S. ASHE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.
Adopts this method of informing his friends that
he has determined to return to the practice of the
Law, and will be grateful for any business entrusted to him
be confident to his hands. He will at present at-
tend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and
Wayne.
[Feb 2, 1849—21-f]

JOHN L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Wilmington, N. C.
Will practice in the Counties of Sampson, Du-
pin and Brunswick.
July 13, 1849—[44-ly]

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BUILDING.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will be grateful for any business entrusted to him
Jan 26, 1849—[20-f]

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington,
N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite
be Court-house.
M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of
Brunswick, Duplin, Columbus, and Robeson
Counties.
Sept 29, 1848—[3-f]

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT.
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dry Stuffs, Window Glass,
Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent
Medicines, &c. &c.
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two
doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wil-
mington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4]

W. L. SMITH,
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH.)
AUCTIONEER
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Store on North Water Street, Parley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y]

G. & W. A. GWYER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CABINET FURNITURE,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking
Glasses, &c. &c.
Front street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, WM. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-f]

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849—[19-ly]

JOHN WALKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 16, 1848—[27-f]

CASEWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS.
Nos. 1 & 3, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on consignments of
Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.
April 6th, 1849—[30-ly]

WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Will make liberal cash advances on consignments
of Naval Stores and country produce generally.—
All business entrusted to him, will receive his
personal attention as usual.
[Office on Front street, near Market.

MILES COSTIN,
GENERAL AGENT,
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE:
Such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores,
Corn, Bacon, &c. &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFERENCES.
O. G. Parley,
Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Dr. P. H. Hall,
Gilbert Potter,
John Dawson,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 13, 1849—[44]

THEOPHILUS HUGGINS,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will attend to any business properly to his office,
such as the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NATAL
STORES, and all kinds of produce, together with
filling orders, receiving and forwarding goods.
[Office in Nutt's buildings, North Water
Street,
May 11, 1849—[35-3m]

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINE.
DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY
TALL TALL TALL—PUBLISHED IN THE STREETS
OF ASHLAND!
The greatest Medicine in the known world.
OF all the cures that have ever been recorded,
we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot
furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as
a living proof of the curability of CONSUMP-
TION, even when life had been despaired of.
Read this extraordinary remedy!
DECEMBER 25th, 1848.
DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Having contracted a
severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, and
breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by
physicians of the first respectability, but my sym-
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scess formed in my lungs, and made its way thro'
my side, and discharged large quantities of pus
externally, so that my physicians thought the pow-
er or functions of one of my lungs were totally
destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely
hopeless. This mournful state of things continued
for a long time, until I was wasted and worn
to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies,
but all failed to do me any good. But there still
being a spark of hope left in me and my anxious
parents, and having heard of the great virtues of
your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its
being approved of by physicians of the first emi-
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great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better,
the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now
happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless
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than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to
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great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better,
the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now
happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless
skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more
than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to
the above fact. I am, A. W. HICKMAN,
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack township,
Pennsylvania.

New Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS CASH STORE,
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
V. R. PEIRSON, AGENT.
THIS new establishment will be opened on
Thursday next, when a new and choice assort-
ment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be of-
fered.
As it is the determination of the subscriber to
adopt the CASH system, he feels confident that
the prices will be such as to convince all who
wish to purchase that it is to their advantage to
call and examine his stock, which will comprise
all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods.
Having employed Mr. E. Moore, an experienced
merchant from New York, the establishment will
be under his superintendence.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SEVEN BRANDS.
April 5, 1849—[30-ly]

MILLINERY.
MRS. PEIRSON, having associated with her
Mrs. Moore, of the city of New York, in the Mil-
linery business, will on Thursday next, at the
store formerly occupied by V. R. Peirson, on
Front street, open a large assortment of Ladies
Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars,
&c. &c. of the latest styles and patterns, to which
they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city
of Wilmington and vicinity—all of which, for
cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As
the undersigned intends to make this establishment
permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity
may rely that they will at all times find a full as-
ortment of all articles in the Millinery line, con-
forming with the fashions of the season.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SEVEN BRANDS.
April 5, 1849—[30-ly]

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED
To the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th in-
stant, a male negro, who calls himself James Moore,
and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brun-
swick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3
or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be sev-
en or eighteen years of age. The owner is
requested to come forward, prove property, pay
charges and take him home, or he will be dealt
with as the law directs.
A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff.
July 14, 1848—[44-f]

EVERETT'S ACADEMY.
THE WINTER SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL
commenced on the 1st instant, under the manage-
ment of Misses Richardson and S. K. K. Wil-
mington, and is eminently qualified to instruct in the
various branches of Literature and Science, and who
consider themselves responsible, so far as their
influence and instruction is concerned, for the best
interests of their pupils.
The great object will be, to inculcate virtuous con-
duct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by du-
ly cultivating tenderness of conscience.
The Academic year will be divided into two
sessions, of five months each. The first session will
begin on the 1st of September, and continue for
two weeks in summer and six in winter. There
will be a public examination at the close of each
summer session.
Students will be charged from the time of en-
trance.
No deduction made for absence, except in case
of protracted sickness.
Tuition has been reduced to the following rates:
Primary English branches, per session, \$7 00
The same, including Geography, Gram-
mar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c., 10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral
Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany,
History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra,
Geometry, &c. &c., 12 50
French, Drawing and Painting and Or-
namental Needle-work, each, 5 00
Music, with use of Piano, 18 00
The Trustees have provided a large and com-
modious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr.
MORRIS—persons well qualified to dis-
charge the duties.
Board \$6 00 per month—one half in advance.
Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvases,
Crawell, &c., furnished to the students at a very
small advance upon New York prices.
J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
(of Board Trustees).
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-f
Newbernian publish till forbad.

CAMPBINE! CAMPBINE!
AT 40 cents per gallon. For sale at the Store
of J. G. BAUMAN.
March 2—[25-f]

CREW LISTS.
A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand,
for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOTICE.
B. SHERMAN would inform the public
that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARPENTRY
work, both in making and repairing. He has now
on hand, a number of new CANES and DAYES,
made in the best manner. He is also prepared to
have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the
best manner, and at the shortest notice.
[Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S
Distillery.
September 22, 1848—[34-f]

\$200 REWARD!
BROKE JAIL, in Sampson county, North
Carolina, on the night of the 14th instant, two
prisoners, JOHN P. WILLIAMS and NED-
HAM STEVENS, charged with stealing Neg-
roes. Williams has been arrested, and awaits
the sentence of the Court, and Stevens was
awaiting his trial.
Williams is about 35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet
6 or 7 inches high, thick well set frame, weighs
about 140 lbs., mouth large, lips a little point-
ed, eyes dark, eyebrows dark and heavy, low
square forehead, dark hair, a downcast surlly look,
some limping peculiarly in his right foot from the
torture turned in.
Stevens is about 40 years of age, 6 feet high or
upwards, large muscular frame, weighs about 15
lbs., mouth rather large, lips thick, good teeth,
blue eyes, high receding forehead, hair thin and
somewhat light originally, now a little grey, a fair
skin, and fond of joking.
I will give Two Hundred Dollars for any infor-
mation and confession and lodge him in Jail in the
United States, so that I get them once, or One
Hundred Dollars for one of them.
A. B. CHESNUTT, Sheriff.
Clinton, June 22, 1849—[41-2m]

To all whom it may concern.
Persons indebted to Dr. J. H. HARRIS, will
find their notes and accounts in my hands; an
early payment of them will save costs. Persons
having claims against Dr. HARRIS will present
them to me for settlement.
THOS. D. MEARES.
April 6, 1849—[30-f]

\$25 Reward.
THE subscriber offers the above reward to any
person who will apprehend and deliver to the
negro woman THURSDAY, and JOE, her son.
Also, \$50 for sufficient proof to convict any per-
son or persons of harboring them. Said woman
is tall, has a large stomach, and speaks very slow-
ly, she is of a bright yellow complexion. JOE is
dark complexioned, and is from 6 to 7 years of age,
and formerly belonged to James M. Thompson,
deceased, and came from Onslow county.
JOHN J. CONOLEY.
May 4th, 1849 34 f

Friday, July 27, 1849.

Democratic Republican Nominations.
FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM S. ASHE, ESQ.,
OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Our subscribers at Hallsville, Duplin county, will find their bills in the hands of Mr. Samuel Davis, Post Master, who has consented to act as our agent in his office.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

On Thursday next, the second day of August, the independent voters of this District will again be called upon to choose a representative in the Congress of the United States, and before another issue of our paper that choice will inevitably have been made. As this, therefore, will be the last opportunity we can enjoy of addressing our readers before the day of election, we would here beg leave to submit a plain and candid statement of the history and events of the canvass now pending between Messrs. Ashe and Reid. It is for the sterling Democracy of the District to form their own conclusions, and act accordingly at the ballot-box.

When, in April last, it was understood that, in consequence of ill health and other overruling causes, our late distinguished representative, Gen. McKay, could not again submit to a re-election, the holding of a District Convention was recommended, for the purpose of nominating a candidate, and that recommendation was responded to by the Democracy of every County in the District, in each and every one of which meetings were held and delegates appointed to the Convention. In six of the Counties, a preference was expressed—two naming Mr. Dobbin as their first choice, three Mr. Ashe, and one Mr. Averitt; but pledging their fullest support to the nominee of the Convention, whoever that might be. It is worthy of remark, before closing this branch of the inquiry, that, although as before stated, meetings upon the subject were publicly held in all the nine Counties of the District, not one syllable was breathed during the whole time against the expediency of holding the Convention. We repeat it—not a syllable!

In pursuance of appointment, the Convention met at Clinton, on the 31st of May last. We think no man will gainsay us when we assert that that Convention was composed of gentlemen of as high standing for respectability and intelligence as any in the district, Mr. Reid's sneering insinuations to the contrary notwithstanding. It is for the delegates and their friends to say whether they will submit to the contumely which Mr. Reid wishes to heap upon them. It is for the counties which delegated them to say whether they will repudiate their own agents at the dictation of Mr. Reid.

The result of the deliberations of the Convention—and they were neither hurried nor hasty—was the nomination of Mr. Ashe. His name was submitted to the democratic party of the district as that of a well known and tried and faithful democrat, and one in every way deserving of their support. The announcement was hailed by the entire democratic press of the State, without one exception, as a merited tribute, well earned by long public services; innumerable sacrifices for the good of the party, and a steadfast and devoted adherence to democratic principles. Scarcely had the Convention adjourned when it was attacked by the federal press of the district.—Its candidate was no sooner announced than he was pounced upon with more or less violence by nearly every federal journal in the State. It was announced in a leading federal paper in Fayetteville, the *Observer*, that there would be no *whig* opposition to Mr. Ashe. It was insinuated through a communication in the columns of that paper, and editorially remarked in other federal papers, that some democrat should oppose him. Who, amongst all the leading democrats of the district, do we find coming out in obedience to this federal dictation, and in opposition to the chosen candidate of his own party, and in defence of its organization? Mr. Reid; and Mr. Reid alone! How did Mr. Reid's announcement first meet the light?—through the columns of the Fayetteville *Observer*! This is a plain statement of the mode in which each of the candidates was brought out. We will insult the intelligence of no democrat by asking him which he prefers.

Having thus disposed of the nomination, we will now turn to the canvass. Those who have heard Mr. Reid speak, are aware that the objects of his attack are, Conventions and Mr. Ashe's Internal Improvement policy.—That Mr. Reid should attack Conventions is certainly strange, for we think the records will show that the Clinton Convention is about the only one, held in either the County or the District of Mr. Reid's residence, within the last ten years, before which his name has not been brought. Why he has not often been the candidate of a Convention, may, perhaps, be more fully comprehended by reading the fable of the fox and the grapes. But it is unnecessary to go back further than the last year to show how utterly inconsistent is Mr. Reid's position, both in regard to Conventions and Internal Improvements. Mr. Reid was a delegate to the County Convention of New Hanover county, held in Wilmington in April of last year. He took part in its preliminary proceedings—he moved the two-thirds rule—he himself was nominated under its operation. That nomination he was forced to decline, because the people repudiated it, and why? On

account of his ultra Internal Improvement sentiments. He was in favor of a bill to give to the corporation of Wilmington power to tax the property of every man in the place, in order to assist in the construction of the Manchester Road. More than this. He was with Mr. Ashe in Raleigh, and was actually his adviser in framing the bill for which he now attacks him! Nay, farther; we find that as early as December, 1838, when Mr. Reid was a member of the Legislature, Mr. Hill, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a series of resolutions—among the rest, one that the State should subscribe four-fifths of the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Railroad Company; the whole capital to amount to two millions of dollars. Mr. Reid voted in favor of this resolution. He also voted in favor of a resolution authorizing the State to take three-fourths of the capital stock of the Roanoke Inlet Company, should the whole amount not exceed twelve hundred thousand dollars. These are facts from the record, as the journals of the Legislature for 1838 will prove. Let any one look at these facts, and then say with what show of consistency Mr. Reid can attack Mr. Ashe upon the score of Internal Improvements.

In his attack upon Conventions, Mr. Reid says that, in avowing himself a candidate, he only avails himself of his privilege as a freeman. Very true;—and that is all that Martin Van Buren did, and yet he has been stamped as a traitor to his party from one end of the country to the other. We do not quote the case as parallel, but only to show that men may assume positions which, though unquestionably right in the abstract, are very far from being so in their particular case. Had Mr. Reid never been identified with the democratic party—had he never professed to be governed by its usages—did he not, even now, claim to be a good and consistent democrat, the case would be quite different; then he would be under an obligation to respect its organization or abide by its decisions. But while, on the contrary, he comes to solicit the suffrages of the Democratic party of the District, in the guise of a good and true Democrat, and at the same time wars against the unity and organization of the party, we are puzzled to conceive how he can be sincere in his professions. In all he does, he may be a very good Democrat, but certainly he has a strange way of showing it.

Before concluding, we would call attention to another fact, which is worthy of notice.—In the discussions which have been held throughout the district, although Mr. Reid has avowed himself a democrat in general terms, in no case could he be induced to give his views upon any of the great questions of the day, even when specially requested so to do. On the Tariff, the Independent Treasury and the Slavery question, he is dumb. Is this done in order to pander for whig support? Let his position, dependent for all his hopes of success upon that party answer.

We have now done our duty—it remains for the democratic party of the district to do theirs. We have stated the matter fairly and candidly—it remains for them to say whether they will stand by their organization, and rebuke every effort of selfish ambition to array them in opposition to each other for its own personal aggrandizement, or whether they will repudiate their own party candidate, and go for the one first suggested, and first announced by their opponents—the whigs of Fayetteville. We know that we have been bitterly denounced at every place where Mr. Reid has spoken, but we are contented to bear all this, if our humble efforts shall contribute, in any way, to preserve the union of the party, in the only way in which it can be preserved—by rallying in solid phalanx for the support of that tried Democrat, WILLIAM S. ASHE, the regular democratic nominee.

GEN. MCKAY.—We learn that a report has been started, that this distinguished gentleman is favorable to the election of Mr. Reid over the regular nominee. We have unquestionable authority for saying that such is not the fact. We know Gen. McKay has never given the slightest ground for such a rumor—never intended to do so. His past life is a sufficient guarantee for his future conduct.

MR. CALHOUN'S REPLY TO MR. BENTON.—The South Carolina papers have, for the last week, groaned under the vast length and weight of Mr. Calhoun's reply to the Jeffersonian (Missouri) speech of Thomas H. Benton. The greater part of Mr. Benton's speech was taken up with a personal attack on Mr. Calhoun, and, in turn, Mr. Calhoun makes a personal reply to Mr. Benton. These gentlemen, it is well known, have long been rivals and personal enemies; and it would seem that they never omit an opportunity of mutual attack. However great our respect for Mr. Calhoun's talents may be, we cannot consent to follow him in his private quarrels or individual enmities, and neither he nor Col. Benton have any right to obtrude their petty squabbles or miserable personalities upon the public. Four-fifths of Benton's speech is devoted to abusing Calhoun, and an equal proportion of Calhoun's reply to abusing Benton. This any one who will take the trouble to read the respective productions, will easily perceive—a feat, however, which no one, except the professed politician or the newspaper editor, would have the courage to undertake. Mr. Calhoun's letter is as long as Mr. Polk's last message. We have yet to see the first individual who has been able to finish Benton's speech. The only part of this voluminous document, of public interest, is that in opposition to the power of Congress to legislate for the territories. We would quote this part entire, but we believe that the true constitutional ground will already be found stated in the extract which we give from General Cass's letter on the fourth page. Besides, that letter is plainly worded, whereas, we must confess ourselves rather inadequate to comprehend the metaphysical subtleties of Mr. Calhoun. Gen. Cass and he occupy the very same constitutional ground, but somehow Mr. Calhoun contrives to surround his position with such a haze of South Carolinianism, that no one reading beyond the limits of that "nation" can well understand it.

IRON FOR THE RAILROAD.—We are pleased to learn that Dr. A. J. DeRosier, Jr., who is now in Europe, on business connected with the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, has succeeded in making a contract for nine thousand tons of heavy T iron, a sufficient amount to re-lay at least 120 miles of the road. The terms have not transpired, but they are understood to be favorable.

THE COALITION.—NORTHERN DEMOCRACY vs. NORTHERN FEDERALISM.—The border of the Southern Federal papers just now, seems to be what they are pleased to call the uphauled coalition between Northern Democracy and Free Soilers. The changes are rung upon this fruitless theme as though the Editors actually believed all the charges which they preferred, and they fling stones with as much cool effrontery as if they did not themselves live in glass houses. Now, the whole matter may be very briefly stated.—One half of the States of our Union hold slaves, the other half do not. Of course these two sections differ in opinion upon this subject—in fact this difference of opinion has existed ever since the formation of our government—but as slavery or no-slavery is a matter purely of State jurisdiction, it has, properly speaking, no connection with national politics. This, then, is the basis on which it is sought to re-unite the democratic party at the North—total non-interference with the subject of slavery. Mr. Van Buren, and other demagogues of the same class, succeeded during the last campaign in introducing a sectional element into the contest, and, by thus dividing the forces of the Democratic party, they effected their darling end—the defeat of Gen. Cass. It is to remove this sectional element—to unite the party again upon national grounds, that a joint convention of delegates from both sections of the party is to be held at Rome, New York, on the 15th of next month, "for the purpose of consultation and devising means of union."

To show that we are corroborated in our views of this "coalition" by the Democratic press of the State of New York, we quote an extract from the *Union* (N. Y.) *Observer*, of the 17th instant, a paper published in the very hot-bed of the Free Soil movement, where the first Barnburn Convention was held. After recapitulating the great distinctive measures and principles of the Democratic party, the *Observer* says:—

"By sustaining, uncompromisingly, these principles; introducing into the democratic creed no new article of faith; prescribing no new tests; leaving each individual to the quiet enjoyment of his own opinions, on questions in their nature sectional, the union of the democratic party is certain, and victory will inevitably follow."

The only element of division now, is the slavery question. And while some of our sister States tolerate slavery, and others do not, a common faith on that question cannot be expected; but happily and truly has it been said, that the democratic party is neither a slavery nor an anti-slavery party. That being the case, it will be a long time before the democracy of New York place themselves in a position of hostility to the democracy of the Union. The Rome Conventions will, then, preserve an opinion on the subject of slavery, which shall be deemed a rule of faith, or a test of political orthodoxy? Of course not. It is absurd to suppose it.

We have been told that there are some among us, who, estimating lightly the value of the Union, and forgetful of the compromises of the Constitution, affect to believe that the delegates of the people, at Rome, will form in procession and march the democracy of the State on to the "Buffalo Platform." To such we would say, "lay not the flattering union to your side." That cannot be done, and the delusion may as well be dismissed from the mind. For, when the democracy of the great State of New York so far forget their own self-respect, and the duty they owe to their brethren in other States, as to ascend and stand upon a narrow sectional platform, like that laid down at Buffalo, we shall expect to see grasshoppers used as beasts of burden, and snails run expresses from here to the moon.

Compare these liberal, patriotic, national sentiments, with the narrow sectional ground assumed by the leaders of Northern Federalism. Compare them with the following extract from one of Daniel Webster's speeches during the late Presidential campaign:—

"Gentlemen, it is well known that there is nothing in this Buffalo platform which, in general, does not meet the approbation, and the entire approbation, of all the Whigs of the Middle and Northern States. Suppose, now, that all of us who are Whigs should go and join the Free Soil party, what would be the result? Why, so far, nothing would happen but that the Whig party would have changed the NAME. That would be all. Instead of being the Whig party it would be the Free Soil party. We would be called the Whigs upon the same principles upon which we have already stood."

RECOGNITION OF HUNGARY.—In reply to a memorial from a public meeting, held lately at New York, on the subject of Hungarian independence, and urging its recognition by the United States' government, the Secretary of State has returned the following answer to the President of the meeting in question:—

Sir:—I am requested by the President to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to him of the 9th inst., and the printed account of the proceedings of the meeting of the Hungarians and others in New York. These proceedings have escaped attention.

The government and people of this country are profoundly interested in the events which are now passing in Hungary, and all information calculated to throw light on the present struggle between that country and Austria and Russia, cannot fail to be welcome.

It is the policy and practice of the United States to recognize all governments which exhibit to the world convincing proofs of their power to maintain themselves. If Hungary sustains herself in this unequal contest, there is no reason why we should not recognize her independence.

Congress, it is believed, would sanction such a measure, and this government would be most happy in that event, to enter into commercial as well as diplomatic relations with independent Hungary.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Apprehended death of Col. Samuel McKee.—A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis to the Northern papers, dated July 17th, announces the death, on the day previous, of Cholera, of "Col. S. H. McKee of the U. S. Army." In the absence of more specific information, it is painfully apprehended by the relatives and friends of Col. Samuel McKee, of the Quarter Master's Department, a native of Wilmington, that he is the individual referred to. We hope though there may be some mistake in the matter.—*Chronicle*.

MORTALITY IN ST. LOUIS.—One person in every 16, died of cholera in St. Louis during the six weeks preceding the 9th instant. The mortality is but very little abated.

ACQUITTED.—MRS. ELISE CLEMENT, a young French girl, residing in New Orleans, who some time since was arrested upon the charge of having forged a draft for ten thousand dollars, drawn in her favor, by an old man named Microm, which draft she gave as her marriage portion to a merchant of that city, named GALLIOT, to whom she was recently married, has been acquitted of the charge. The plea set up, was that the draft was genuine, and upon this plea the jury acquitted her. From the facts which came out in the case, it would seem that an improper connection had subsisted between the old man, Microm, and the present Mrs. GALLIOT, previous to the marriage of the latter, and that the draft in question was given as an evidence of the old fellow's affection for her. It is an old case, all over.

SEQUESTERING PETER PENCE.—It will be remembered that the United States government would not allow the steamship United States, bought for the use of the Central German government, to sail until bonds were given that she would not take part in the hostilities then pending with any power. This was under the plea of neutrality, so as not to afford assistance to either of the parties. The New Orleans *Crescent City* is of opinion that the collections raised for the use and assistance of the Pope, in the struggle which has been carried on with the Roman Republic, are equally liable to detention. The following are the remarks of the *Crescent City*. To us they seem to possess a good deal of force:—

"It is clear that according to the views promulgated by Mr. Clayton in regard to the steamship United States, that the American Secretary of State must seize and sequester the sums which have been collected for the relief of the Pope. The Roman Republic has been in existence for five months, and is uncontestedly the government *de facto* of the Roman States. But the United States being strictly neutral in all foreign quarrels, must necessarily recognize the *de facto* government of a country. If it recognizes any other it cannot remain neutral. The collection in aid of the Pope is for the service of a set of rebels aiming at the overthrow of an established government. How then can Mr. Clayton let these funds for the Pope leave the country? Let him sequester them. No bond and security can be taken from the bishops who have made the collections; for money, circulating freely from hand to hand, cannot be traced, and hence the money must be actually detained if we wish to be certain that it will not be used for belligerent purposes. Let the Secretary of State act promptly. The matter requires immediate and decided action. We hope the Secretary will not evade the question, by saying that the United States government is bound to prevent aid from being given to liberal neutrals, but that it may wink at the aid given to legitimate sovereigns. If Mr. Clayton's ideas of international law are correct, they should be the same for the Papal rebels as for the German liberals."

MONK GOLD.—The Br. steamship *Great Western*, from Vera Cruz, arrived at Mobile on the 20th inst., with one million two hundred thousand dollars worth of California Gold, consigned to New Orleans merchants.

A NEW ISSUE.—VERY LIKE NULLIFICATION.—A short time since, a man named John M. Barrett was arrested in Spartanburg District, S. C., on a charge of circulating abolition papers. The punishment for this offence, we believe, is one year's imprisonment, and a fine of one thousand dollars. It seems that Barrett was authorized to take out of the Post office at Spartanburg, a letter, directed to John Edward Thompson. This he refused to do, probably thinking that it might implicate him in some way. Upon this a warrant was issued by John Linder, Esq., for Mr. Legg, the Postmaster, requiring to appear and to enter into recognizance for his own appearance, and for the production of the letter at the next court for Spartanburg District.

Mr. Legg was arrested and brought before the Magistrate. He said in his defence that he was a sworn officer of the Government and had given his bond and security for the faithful discharge of his duties; that he was not authorized to give the letter to any one but the party or his agents; that before the next Court of Sessions, he was bound to forward the letter to the Department at Washington; that he was as willing as any one to discharge his duty to the State as a good citizen; that with due deference to the distinguished authority under which the Magistrate was acting, he felt himself compelled to decline delivering up the letter, or to enter into recognizance except for his personal appearance. This defence, though strictly correct, was not deemed satisfactory by the Magistrate.

Mr. Legg was, therefore, committed to jail, until he shall have given bond and security for his own appearance at Court, and the production of the letter to the Department. By the advice of Counsel, and in order to relieve himself from his painful and disagreeable position, Mr. Legg finally complied with the order of the Magistrate, and is now under bond to appear and produce the letter.

It would seem that other letters, directed to Barrett, have also been broken open. There appears to be little ground for doubt as to his being an abolition emissary, but it is equally certain that the conduct of the South Carolina authorities is both illegal and unjustifiable. We do hope that the time is not yet come, when a sovereign State will be forced, in self defence, to break the laws of the Union, and violate the sanctity of a seal.

Distinguished Persons recently deceased.—Within a very short space of time, the following distinguished persons have died in this country and in Europe:—

James K. Polk, ex-president of the U. S. A. General Edmund P. Gaines, of the U. S. A. General W. J. Worth, of the U. S. A. General S. W. Kearny, of the U. S. A. Colonel James Duncan, of the U. S. A. Charles Albert, ex-King of Sardinia. Madame Recamier, leader of fashion in Napoleon's time. Madame Catalani, the celebrated vocalist. Madame Cavaignac, mother of Gen. Cavaignac.

Government Contracts.—Messrs. Wheeler & Co., of New York, are said to have obtained the contracts for furnishing the stationery to all the Executive Departments, except the Home, for which Bailey, of Washington, claims to be the lowest bidder. The rates at which they received the contracts are reasonably low.

Condition of Mexico.—Signor Arango, the Mexican minister of finance, states the total public debt, foreign and domestic, including the unpaid interest on the former, at the prodigious sum of \$143,843,661. The interest on which at 5 per cent. would be \$7,192,178. In 1843 Francis Mayer estimated the entire debt at \$64,100,000, and Waddy Thompson supposed that it had risen, in 1847, to about \$100,000,000.

THE REID CONVENTION.

MR. EDITOR.—Is this your last issue before the election, I desire to say a few words to the people upon the positions of the two candidates for Congress in this District.

Mr. Ashe has been regularly nominated by a Democratic Convention, called and organized regularly and in obedience to Democratic precedent. Mr. Reid, uncollected and undesired, we believe, by a large majority of the people, has nominated himself. Which should have most authority with the people, the Clinton or Reid Convention? Even granting that all is true which Mr. Reid has said against the one and in favor of the other, no sane man can doubt, who acknowledges any claims of party, to which, independently of other considerations, he ought to look for guidance.—Mr. Reid called, presided over, adopted all the rules, resolutions and proceedings of his Convention; and while he, in his own undivided self, represented every County in the District, and voted himself the candidate, how can he dare before you to denounce a Convention acting upon the authority of primary assemblies held in every County in the District.

But, says Mr. Reid, I am opposed to all Conventions! And yet he has accepted the nomination of a Convention. I have myself seen and heard him participate in the proceedings of a Convention; and who can doubt that if he had received the nomination at Clinton, composed though the Convention had been of "Village Politicians," as he charged, he would have accepted it, and been found among the rest of his party a Convention man.

But stranger of all, Mr. Reid attacks Mr. Ashe upon the subject of Internal Improvements, when his whole life has been characterized by his zeal in the same cause. He complains that Mr. Ashe voted for a Railroad running from the West to the Wilmington & Raleigh Road at Goldsboro' while he voted for a Railroad running to Fayetteville from the West; requiring an appropriation but little smaller in amount than that required on the Central Road. No man is more uncompromisingly committed by his acts and words to a system of Internal Improvements by the State government. He has, time and again, been the President of Internal Improvement meetings. He has been a lobby member of the Legislature, urging taxation for Internal Improvement. He was nominated to the last Legislature as an Internal Improvement candidate, and as a man ready to double the tax of his fellow-citizens of the town of Wilmington, to assist the Manchester Road, and was forced to withdraw from the nomination because he was too high a tax man. I venture to say no one man can be found who heard Mr. Reid say one word against Internal Improvements before he became the nominee of the Reid Convention.

The conclusion is irresistible, then, that Mr. Reid has thought and acted one thing and professed now another. At the cost of his honesty, he practices and believes, reproaches and denounces, the same thing with the same breath. Like the bastard in King John, he exclaims:—

"Well, while I am a beggar, I will rail
And say there is no sin to be rich;
And being rich, my virtue then shall be
To say, there is no vice but beggary."

Can the voters of the 7th District place their confidence in a man who can thus, for success, belie his whole past life—blow hot and cold with the same breath, or change his opinion with the same facility and nonchalance with which he endangers the harmony of the party?

A man who is truly and honestly either Whig or Democrat, loves and sustains his party organization, because it is on y by its preservation that those principles, which he believes essential to the prosperity of the country, can be made to triumph. He avoids, for this reason, any action which may tend to divide his party or create bad feeling between different portions of it—regarding party triumph and the welfare of the country as one and the same. The honest politician really sacrifices himself for the integrity of his party; but the selfish and ambitious aspirant for office and political distinction, considers parties and their organization as instituted for his own aggrandizement, and, consequently, when not assisting him forward, as departing from their intent, and demanding opposition.

It will not require the wisdom of a Solomon to discover which of these characters Mr. Reid has won for himself; and in the same view, it need not puzzle any good soldier of the Democracy to decide under whose banner he will fight.

I could say much more to our fellow-citizens as a brother Democrat, zealous in his regard and earnest in his zeal for the triumph and stability of the Democracy, and consequently for its harmony; but to voters who love consistency and reprobate a reckless ambition—who have the interest of their country, and, consequently, of their party, at heart—who are not disposed to break up party organization for any personal consideration, or upon light and trivial grounds—it is unnecessary to urge the matter—I feel confident; and let us all determine that it shall be so—that a majority will be given for Ashe which will teach Mr. Reid, and all who hereafter may feel disposed to follow in his footsteps, that

"We may outrun
By violent swiftness, that which we run at,
And lose by overrunning."

"Vaulting ambition o'erleaps itself."

The Temperance Movement in New York.—Father Matthew is said to have administered the pledge to more than 9,000 persons during his short stay in Brooklyn. He commenced his work in New York on Thursday morning, when thousands pressed round him to receive the pledge at his hands. The Tribune says that in the course of the day the worthy father addressed the people who were coming and going several times, and related many anecdotes, religious and humorous, all tending to enlighten his hearers or bearing some point to the Temperance question.

Down to 0!—The Boston Post gives the following gentle poke in the ribs of Taylorism:—

"The whig presses complain hugely that somebody has been comparing the President to Nero. He is certainly more like Zero."

From British Guiana.—By the arrival of the brig *Union*, Capt. Russell, we are in receipt of files of the *Royal Gazette*, published at Georgetown, British Guiana, to the 9th ult. The *Gazette* of the 9th says it is impossible to complete the present financial condition of the colony, without the most feeling of the gravest apprehension.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIAN.—SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—SURRENDER OF ROSS.

CONTINUOUS SUCCESS OF THE HUNGARIANS.—DEBARTH'S SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—GREAT ADVANCE IN COTTON.—The steamship *Caledonia* reached Boston on Saturday last. She brings dates from Paris to the 5th, London to the 6th, and Liverpool to the 7th inst. She brings 45 passengers for Boston, exclusive of 18 of the 42 survivors of the ill-fated barque *Charles Bartlett*, of Plymouth, Mass., Wm. Bartlett, master, which was run into by the steamship *Europa*. The following is an account of the catastrophe:—

Loss of the barque *Charles Bartlett*.—The barque *Charles Bartlett*, on Wednesday, 27th ult., at half-past 3 o'clock, P. M., about 700 miles to the westward of Cape Clear, was run down by the steamship *Europa* and sunk in three minutes, with 134 of her passengers and crew.

The catastrophe occurred during a dense fog, and although the boats of the *Europa* were instantly lowered, and every possible assistance rendered, only 49 out of the 176 souls were saved. The captain, mate, and ten of the crew were among the survivors. The *Europa* acquitted of all blame, not only by the survivors but by the unanimous voice of the British press and public.

A subscription of £352 was promptly raised by the passengers of the *Europa*, to which the proprietors have added £20. They also offered to carry the whole of the survivors to New York, free of all expense.—The *Charles Bartlett* was bound from London to New York, with immigrants, and had on board 450 tons of merchandise, consisting chiefly of lead and chalk.

Mr. R. B. Forbes, a passenger on board the *Europa*, behaved with surprising gallantry on the occasion, and has been rewarded with a gold medal by the Liverpool Shipwreck Humane Society.

The *Europa* sustained no material damage by the collision. The quarterly statement of the revenue was published on Tuesday, and when compared with last year's, exhibits a considerable falling off. In the customs of the quarter there is a decrease of £319,055; in the excise there is a decrease of £153,201; the aggregate decrease, £472,256. The increase is £278,408, and the net falling off upon the quarter, £193,852.

The London election took place on Wednesday, and resulted in the re-election of Baron Rothschild, by an overwhelming majority. The event is regarded as an unmistakable sign of the determination of the citizens to see that what is called full religious liberty, and the opposing candidate was Lord John Manners, who was beaten by a majority of over three thousand.

In the course of a debate in Parliament, Lord Palmerston expressed a confident hope that the President of the United States will, in his annual message to Congress, propose a change in the American Navigation Laws, corresponding with that which will come into operation in Great Britain on the 1st of January next.

Ireland.—Public attention in Ireland is absorbed in the promised visit of the Queen, which is announced to take place during the first or second week in August. The anticipated visit seems to have brought about an entire obliteration of all party feeling. In Dublin, preparations are being made to receive her Majesty with every demonstration of loyalty and affection.

The *Croix*.—Concurrent statements from all parts of Ireland and England, confirm previous reports of the cheering prospects of the approaching harvest.

France and Rome.—Surrender of the Eternal City.—The Legislative Assembly has been the scene of much of the most interesting and important business of the past week. The despotic spirit which marks the proceedings of the Government, is having the effect to unite various sections of the Assembly, not heretofore friendly, into a compact opposition to the Barrot Ministry, and in defence of the republican cause. Towards the close of the sitting on Wednesday evening, some astonishment was created among the members by M. Granlen declaring that another movement was in preparation. The statement, however, was vaguely given by the honorable member, and appeared to have no foundation in fact, and that it soon ceased to produce any impression.

On the 30th ultimo, the Constituent Assembly of Rome finding that further resistance to the French arms would be in vain, ceased hostilities and virtually surrendered the Eternal City to the besiegers. On the 31st ultimo, an official notification was made to the French Legislative Assembly, that, in consequence of the arrangement entered into between Genl. Oudinot and the Roman Government, the gates of Parolito Portia and Panazzia had been thrown open to the French troops, who were adopting measures for the immediate occupation of Rome, which would take place with perfect quietness and order.

This communication produced a deep sensation in the Chamber.

A correspondent writing from Paris says, just as the Bourse was closing, it was stated positively that the government had received Genl. Oudinot's dispatches, announcing the entry of the French army into Rome on the 2d, and that they were received with acclamations by the people. The divisions of Garibaldi have been conducted to Civita Vecchia, where they would lay down their arms.

Two divisions of the army would be lodged and maintained by the Roman Government. The funds rose on the reception of this news 1 per cent.

Just previous to the reception of the decisive news from Rome, Genl. Bedau left Paris to take command of the army in Italy. Genl. Oudinot had been ordered home in disgrace. Arrangements were also promptly made to increase the army of Italy to 50,000 men. Immediately on the reception of the news of the surrender of Rome to Genl. Oudinot, a telegraphic dispatch was sent to Marseilles desiring General Bedau to wait there for fresh instructions before proceeding to Rome.

The army of the Alps has been disbanded.

Hungary and Austria.—An official bulletin has been issued by the Austrian Government, announcing the compulsory retirement of the Hungarians from Raab. They are said to have retired towards Acta previous to the capture of the city. Georgy, by declining battle at Raab, and continuing his retreat towards Gran, will impose upon the Austrian army the necessity of leaving some 20,000 men before Comorn; nevertheless, Georgy would never have abandoned Raab except with the intention of detaching a portion of his force against Pesthewitz.

A rumor prevailed in Paris, and gained considerable currency in the Assembly, that the Hungarians had obtained an immense advantage over the Russians, who are said to have lost ten thousand men at Fiume.

Operations of the Mint.—We learn that there has been deposited in the Branch Mint at this place, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1849, Gold Bullion of the value of \$223,251 88—being an increase of \$31,854 22 over the corresponding period of last year. It will be seen from this, that the mining operations in this and the neighboring counties are improving. There was coined during the half year \$189,405.

We find that we were in error when we stated last week that the Gold Dollar was re-coined, was the emission of the mint, they have been coming but none issued. We did not examine the one received closely until learning this fact, and we find it is from the Philadelphia Mint.

We understand that at N. Orleans the Gold Dollar is already counterfeited, and is said to be a good imitation, with this exception, that in the counterfeits the figure 9 is upside down, making the year "1846" instead of 1849.

Charlotte Journal.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION OF MR. POLE.

The Rev. Dr. Dixon, of the English Methodist Church, gives the following description of his visit, in company with four other clergymen, to the President's Mansion:—

"Upon examining the Capitol, conversing with the Senators, and listening to the members of the House of Representatives, we were taken to the President's House, to see if we could gain access, and be favored with an interview with the first magistrate of the Republic.

"Our arrival we met with a black man, the only servant of the President we saw; and, on asking whether it would be possible to obtain an interview, he said he saw no difficulty in the case, but would inquire. He went, with Mr. Slicer's compliment, and soon returned with a message that the President would be very happy to see us. We were ushered, not into a drawing room, or State apartment, but into a business office, with desks, tables, pens and ink, bundles of state papers, and books on business. And there stood to receive us, to shake us by the hand, to bid us welcome, the chief of the greatest Republic, if not the greatest State, in the world. He accosted us in a kindly, and hale manner, seated at the same time resting his own chair.

"My embarrassment left me in a moment. I had felt some little trepidation at the idea of being brought into contact with a man so high in station. This demeanor, however, soon dispelled this feeling. There was no staid stilted observance, no ceremony, but such as common courtesy demanded, and might be performed by the plainest person; no court dress, no cocked hat, no sword and scabbard, no fawning the knee, no kissing the hands, and moreover, no peer of the realm, or officer of the court, necessary to his introduction;—a black boy, to obtain his master's tables, and to show us the way, seemed all that was expected. With our European notions, this did not really look like an introduction to the head of a mighty nation. Truly this American republicanism must either be considered as a great retrogression into the ages of social simplicity, when shepherds and farmers and stock and ploughs to command armies and govern States, and then returned to their avocations; or else it must be considered as a vast stretch into the future—the anticipation of something to come; the model of a perfectly new order of things. It is most assuredly not identical with what has been, and continues to be, in the Old World. Is this simplicity agreeable to nature, to common sense, to the truth of things? I confess, that these questions puzzled me at the time, and continue still to puzzle me. There is a fascination, a charm, about the simplicity of our countrymen, and all the embroidery connected with these things, which make it difficult for one to think that there is no reality in them, that they can be done without. So much of power, of influence, of government, have stood connected with the names and insignia of thrones and courts, that many of us cannot dispossess our minds of the idea that there is great use, though we may not know how, in these external accompaniments of States.

"Here, then, we were, four Methodist preachers, and one merchant, singly enconced in a Government office, a sort of office, we might say, with President Pole, one of the greatest men, by position, in the world. Who could forget some of the documents which had issued from this centre of power—this heart of American diplomacy? Decrees had been framed here which had thrown the body politic of every part of the world, producing new palpitations of heart, and convulsive throes. Who could forget some of President Polk's own "messages," directed from this very desk, and carried, probably by the black boy

